VASES-OLD, RARE, COSTLY.

LISSE ATTENDANCE AND SHARP BID. DING AT THE IVES SALE. . Piece of Chinese Porceinin Sells for

\$1,100-While Mr. Nickerson Is Paying 5110 for a Japanese Sword Guard, a least Thirf Makes Of With His Grap. rest-The Sale To Be Concinded To-day. some of the attendants at the Ives sale at the instican Art Association's galleries had un-specied experiences yesterday. Mr. S. N. Neteron of Chicago, who has bought ten or

Neiseson of Chicago, who has bought ten or sines thousand deliars' worth of curios, was desoften. When he started away after the list he found that a nimble-fingered gentlesses had taken advantage of his being an had taken advantage of his being had been and had removed his present. He had hardly made known listes before several others laid complaints listes abstioneer Kirby, 100. Another made wee Austioneer Kirby, too, Another man's recost and several umbrellas had disappear-A Everybody expressed wonder at the apparaset of a thief in such an eminently re-paraset of a thief in such an eminently re-partable sathering, but Mr. Kirby only smiled, and said that he always kept his belongings

under lock and key.
The attendance at the sale was unusually is and the prices were high. The sale bediscord of on the previous day. Twenty-ever of these remained, and the prices ob-taked for many of them were much larger taked for many the guards that were that the Thursday. No. 503, made of shakudo and shibutchi, with a design of solid gold di-side shibutchi, with a design of solid gold di-wing the two was sold to J. M. Da Costa for \$50. with the two.was sold to J. M. Da Costa for \$50, with the highest price, \$710, for No. 530. Mr. J. B. Bandolph paid \$117.50 for No. 510. This is of saffeilver, and beautifully carved in the desired two Koi fish, or carp. This fish is desired as the only one found in Japanese waters which has whiskers, on which account it is considered a fish of high rank. This sand was made by the artist Takeshika is 1800.

A sword guard made in 1780 brought 120. It was purchased by R. E. Moore, who was saing for S. N. Niekerson. The guard is nade of iron on one side and solid aliver on the ohe. The design represents ancient Chinese ing a spear is Kanwo, the warrior, and brother the Emperor. He is a very celebrated man h China. His long beard is noted, and counidseal to be thirty-five inches in length. Kanwo see feet high. This picture represents him serving for his brother in a farmhouse. The sibe of the boy are made of solid gold.

E. E. Bishop bought No. 511. It is dated 180 It is made of bronze, representing in the teign a famous Japanese story. Otafuku, theigners of a girl. is made of shakudo and her see of solid silver. She is driving the devil sent from her house. Feattering peas about rooms is done for the purpose of driving est the devile and taking in good luck. The teril is made of shakudo, and his coat is made stells must be process of throwing peas a regular pastime of Japanese children in be spring. It went for \$102.50. Another highriced roard was No. 516. It was made by tooki in 1850. The guard is made of albuichi cast into the form of an eagle schieg his prey of sparrows, which are made solid gold. It sold for \$110 to Mr. Nickerson As on previous days, most of the articles sold vattes few buyers. Occasionally one in the large audience whose name was unfamiliar would eater into the competition, but rarely vill success. Moore, Nickerson, Bishop, and la Costa were the names that appeared most

requently. Mr. Baumgartner made several probases, and Gol. Elliott F. Shepard bought a by things. Bix single knife handles of shi-buchi, gold, or shakudo, inlaid in the same petals and engraved, went at the amaliest rices mentioned during the sale. H. R. Bishpaid \$1,380 for five small cabinet collections d knife hangles and sword ornaments. The active bidding, however, was on the presides in single colors. A new bidder, Mr. Reso, paid \$160 for a large rose-colored bowl with four graceful divisions. The inside is

mewhite, and the piece absolutely perfect. k Whitney paid \$120 for a cabinet wase of settled powder blue. James A. Garland men a unique rose-colored vase with flaring met and fluted design, of the Yung-day period, for \$155. Henry Bampson mil 1340, after repeated bidding, for a full of pearl gray crackle, a piece of great rarity, and highly esteemed half-collectors of percelain. It cost him \$150, d wass with slender mid lemon yellow. A slight fridescence sus beauty to the surface. R. E. Moore paid to for a siender wase of coral red. with a hist tridescence over the surface. A great to reached. This is a green porcelain missio vase of large bottle form. It is of weet proportions and a distinguished ex saple of this much-prized color. It is of the Issue be period, 1661-1722. It brought \$710.

The list of persons who bought porcelains. buide these mentioned, includes: E. S. ids. F. C. Manvel. E. H. Van Ingen. in T. k. Clarke, W. H. Sheehy, C. T. Barney, and W.C. Van Horn.

some of the most prominent of the pieces

old reaterday were: 509. Sword guard (Tsuba). Made by Yoshikiro Nativa. Date 1850. The guard is made of olid silver and carved to represent howo (the hird of paradise). The feathers are iniaid with solid gold, and beautifully engraved. The hird is represented flying. This was bought or Mrs. Berter by Mr. Baumgartner for \$235. or are Herter by Mr. Baumgartner for secondaria Bword guard (Tsuba). Made by Toshiming. Date 1800. The guard is made of fine smallty of copper, and has a design of Daibuteu. agreat Buddha, which is made of shibuicht. the earring is made of solid gold. The other tide of the guard represents a large temple sole of the gate generally made of keyaki wood. The man is trying to measure the size wide sole by stretching out his hand. The cost of the man is made of shibuicht and inlaid This also went to Mrs. Her-



80. Sword guard (Tauba). Made by the tist Boyo, 1800. The guard is of solid gold, becausing the figure of the god of war. sold. The eyes are made of solid silver. e fedal expression is particularly fine. The deny blessoms. The branches of the tree are said of shakudo, and the flowers are of solid these have been cast with great skill. wing the difference in flowers and leaves the same gold. It has a Shogun creat on the somer, inlaid in shakudo, which represets his tent at a pionic. This started at lim Mr. Bishop being the first bidder. It and at once to \$500, and finally went to J. L. Da Costa for \$710.

ist Ovoid-shaped vase of liver color. Surof remarkable smoothness. Period of



tier secured it for \$75. the liver color jar with flaring neck. The less rapidly than Mr.

der.

surface giane very brilliant, and even in color. Period of Kien-lung, 1796-1795. Btarted for \$100, and was knocked down to R. H. Halstead

ASS. Quadrangular green vase. Has a pin crackle covering the entire surface. There is an iridescence over the glaze. Kang-he period, 1661-1722. There were only two bids on this after it began at \$100. W. C. Van Horn got it for \$110.

554. Copper glaze ovoid jar. This piece has a beautiful lustre and a surface of great smoothness. It has a carred wooden cover and stand. Period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. This was bought by E. H. Van Ingen for

556. Cabinet bottle of deep brown-black. The brilliant glaze is cov-ered with infinitesimal yellow flecks, suggesting specks of gold. This seemed to puzzle sounded its praises that a bid of \$25 was obtained. It moved slowly, \$2.50 at a time, and

finally went for \$87.50. 557. Globular vase of liver color. It is a flaw-

less example, and made in the period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. This with a bid of \$100. A number of buyers interested themselve. but the competition fell off as anddenly as It began, and when the sum of \$185 was reached all of Mr. Kirby's coaxing couldn't get any more. It went to H. B. Bishop for \$185.

559. Cabinet vase with

trumpet top, claire de lune color. This was another slow mover. It beenn at \$25 and moved in \$2.50 and \$1 bids. Mr. Kirby kept warning the buyers that the piece was gone, but that didn't seem to in-It finally went to H. B. Bishop for \$42.50.

560. Pilgrim bottle of dark olive or tea-leaf ible, are infinitesimal the appearance of certain lights in flecked gold. The porcelain is remarkable example of the Yung-ching pe-

560 16 16 18 16. began at \$100, and progreeced in lively manner, \$5 at a time. There were a number of bidders. B. I. Hudson finally got it for \$170. 565. Apple-green evold vale. This cabinet size specimen is crackled, and the tone of the

riod. 1728-1736. This

giase is the true color of the fruit skin from which it derives its name. The surface is very brilliant, and the vase is absolutely perfect. It began at \$100, and was sold finally to O. T. Barney for \$252.50. 569. Tall flower vase of apple-green glaze.

This was doubtless used as a hanging vase. A large crackle covers the entire surface; the foot also is covered with green glaze and a finer crackle. The glaze runs down the neck, Period of Yung-ching, 1723-1736. This was sold to W. C. Oastler for \$185.

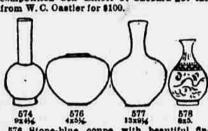


571. Cream-white porcelain, cylinder form vase. The neck bears in relief an engraving of the fern or feather pattern, the body a conven tional design of vines and flowers, and the base repeats the feather pattern noted on the neck. There is a slight crackle over the surface. Period of Kien-lung, 1788-1795. This went to R. H. Halatead for \$182.50.

572. Trumpet neck vase, with beautiful glaze shading from liver into ashes of roses. The neck and body are curiously crackled, the veins running from the rim to the base in lines with but little interruption; the unusual effect on the surface of this place is the result of overfiring. Yung-ching period, 1723-1736. A. Anderson secured this for \$205.

574. Bottle of imperial yellow Chinese glass

of fine form and color. Upon the base is the seal mark of Kien-lung, 1786-1795. After active from W. C. Oastler for \$100.



576. Stone-blue coupe, with beautiful fine crackie over the entire surface. This was used as a water vase: the base bears the same glaze and fine crackle. This went to Mrs. Herter for \$70.

577. Tall bottle-form vase, with crackle and glaze of mottled peach color over a celadon surface; this ground work is revealed at the base of the body and at the rim: the bottle is one of unusual rarity and perfection; the foot bears the seal of Yung-ching, 1723-1736. Mrs. Herter bought this for \$410.

678. Turquoise-blue cabinet vase, with evoid body and flaring neck; the neck has a narrow rim of silver; a foliated pattern is engraved under the glaze, and the example is distinguished by a remarkably perfect foot. A rarity in specimens of this glaze. For this Mr. 582, Cabinet vase of bottle form, soft pasts



white porcelain with geometrical designs in relief at the base. Period of Kien-lung, 1736-1795. This began at \$50. and Mesers. Bishop and Moore started a lively competition for it. They bid five dollars at a time, but it

perfect condition, and belongs to the rarest variety of this much-prized color. A place of similar treatment.

but less important. was disposed of at a public sale in this city six years ago for the largest price that had ever been obtained up to that time for a single-color specimen. riod of Kien-lung. This wasstarted at \$500. and, although the bids after that were remarkably small considering the first, it tool



is one of the gems of the collection. Period of Kien-lung. 1736-Kirby wanted it to. It of the finest pieces will be sold.

was sold to Henry Sampson for \$600. 589. Globular-shape vase of imperial reliew.
The surface is of great brillianey, and the glaze applied with unusual evenness. Period of Kien-lung. 1736-1795.

The bidding for this was very lively. It began at \$100 and bidders tumbled - over each 589 other to get it. At one time the same bid was received from three buyers. Mrs. A. A. Anderson finally got is for

\$200. 590, Vase with flaring neck. Body and in-

terior covered with brilliant purple glaze. Seal mark of Kien-lung, 1786-1798, incised under the glaze at the foot. This went to Mrs. I. P. Rimball for \$170. 591. Vase with a slender neck flaring at the

This seemed to puzzle top. of pale liver color. The color graduates some of the buyers. It was only after Auctioneer Kirby had period. 1725-1786. J. A. Garland purchased this for \$405. 593. Copper souffé ginger jar. The beautiful glaze also covers the foot of the vase. A specimen of fine texture. The metallic lustre has a bluish tinge in favorable contrast with the body color of copper-brown. E. H. Van Ingen

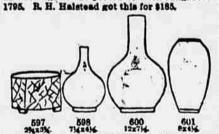
secured this for \$125.

594. Tail white vase, with cylindrical body and narrow neck with wide opening. The texture is semi-egg shell. Flower, vine, feather, and scroll designs are modelled in relief over the body and neck. This is a representative piece of pure white porcelain, and was made in the period of Kien-lung, 1786-1795. J. A.



507. Low cylinder form vase of sale au lait color, with giant crackle and iron-rust rim. The glaze is beautifully iridescent and ooth. Period of Kien-lung. This went to Mrs. Herter for \$185. 598. Unique egg-shell vase, bottle form and

even glaze of rose du Bary color. The neck has been slightly reduced. Mr. Van Horn bought this for \$140. 600. Bottle-shape vase, covered with violetcolor glaze, the color running down into the neck. The vase is one of unusual perfection, and belongs to the pertod of Kien-lung, 1786-



601. Red-glazed ovoid vase. The surface shows an even brackle and lustre; the base has a celadon crackle. The piece is perfect except that it has a metal rim. Period of Rien-lung. Mr. E. H. Van Inzen bought this for \$203.

602. Ovoid vase of sang de bœuf. Perfect in color: the surface is beautifully mortled and crackled; the neck and foot are of celadon, the ground color most frequently found in a plece of this family. Period of Kang-he, 1661-1722. Mrs. Herter got this for \$175. 606. Ovoid vase of pale celadon. This is a



602 7)4x4)4 606 Ex+14 608 9x414 611 623 608. Hanging vase, with lustrous gold brown glaze covering body, neck, and foot; the color is uncommon. Kien-lung period, 1736-1795,

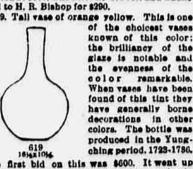


and the glaze remarkably brilliant. The transparent designs have been effected with wonderful uniformity. and the incised borders at neck and base have been accomplish-

C. Oastler for \$630. soimal beads, holding rings. The body of the vase has four-clawed dragons, incised under

base the waves of the sea are in relief. The specimen is of great rarity. Kien - lung period, 1786-1795. This

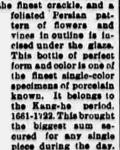
started at \$100, was actively bid for, and finally sold to H. R. Bishop for \$290.



625 Bottle - shaped vase with trumpet eck. The color of the glaze is dark turquoise. and a beautiful Persian foliated pattern is Incised around the body. The neck and base have conventional borders

627 19x1014

50 625 1134xe. of great beauty and rarity. Period of Kienlung. 1786-1795. This began at \$100, advanced \$5 each bid, and was sold to G. S. Palmer for



It began at \$500 and rose rapidly. Mrs. Herter bought it for \$1,190.

The sale will be concluded to-day, when some Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Yal Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE** 

HARLEM'S STOCK COMPANY.

BRUPT TERMINATION OF MANAGER HAMMERSTEIN'S LATEST VENTURE.

Big Salaries, Ibsen, Bad Business, Lack of Harmony - The Parts Played by Hob Hillard and Louise Thorndyke. The newest of this town's dramatic stock companies is also the first of them to suspend operations prematurely, and with confessed failure as the result of its endeavors. Tonight the company, which was gathered together a month ago by Manager Oscar Hammerstein to form a permanent organization at his handsome Harlem Opera House, will give its final performance. Next week will see its nembers scattered among a dozen other the-

atrical troupes. Hammerstein paid big wages. He hired "Bob" Hilliard at \$175 per week, Amy Lee at \$75. Louise Thorndyke Boucleault at \$150 or so, a stage manager at \$100. Indeed, downtown managers of "stocks" gasped when they heard the figures for Harlem, and one of them bet \$100 to \$50 that Hammerstein would not survive the experiment two months. He wins

heard the figures for Harlem, and one of them bet \$100 to \$50 that Hammerstein would not survive the experiment two months. He wins with a month to spare.

It took an Ibsen play to break the camel's back. Last Monday night "The Pillars of Society "was produced. It was too much for Harlem. Besides there was an open clash of authority on that night between Manager. Hammerstein and his stage director. William H. Daly. Witnesses of the conflict say that Hammerstein, angered by certain flaws in the performance, went behind the scenes to find fault with Daly, and that that gentleman requested him to retire from the stage, the control of which was vested in Mr. Daly.

Two nights of ibsen convinced Mr. Hammerstein that a change of play was a crying necessity, and he at once ordered. "A Celebrated Case" into rehearsal, intending to produce it next Monday night. Mr. "Bob" Hilliard stormily declared that he couldn't learn his part in so brief a time. Mr. Hammerstein's temper gave way altogether as he contemplated the spectacle of his \$175 a week leading man who couldn't learn a new role inside of two weeks. As an easy solution of the difficulty, Hammerstein notified his company on Thursday night that their "season" would close to-night. On Friday Hilliard came to the conclusion that he might be reedy to play on Monday night after all: but he was too iste.

Of course, all the actors will be paid in full. Mr. Hammerstein has faced a great deal of adversity this season, but he does not owe wages to those who have worked for him. With two or three exceptions his stock company was engaged from week to week. He paid Hilliard and Miss Thorndyke a salary larger than either had ever before received, and he naturally expected them to remain faithful to him. Yet before the first week of the season had fairly started. Hilliard and a minor actor. Alexis J. Markham, engaged themselves to other managers. Hilliard signed to appear in Brady's production of. Thou Shalt Not." at the Union Square on March 30, while Miss to other managers. Hi

A WHITE HOUSE LUNCHEON.

Elaborate Floral Decorations that Made WASHINGTON, March 13.-Mrs. Harrison gave the second of her Lenten series of informal luncheons to-day. The board was said in the private dining room, which was elaborately secked with flowers and palms, banking the alcoves and deep windows with fragrant bloom, set off by their background of dark green tropical plants. The mantels and mirror ledge were ornamented with potted ferns. and the delicate pink cineraria alteriating with tuiles, and the air was fragrant with the mingled odor of flowers and fresh atrawberries. The long table was placed catercornered across the room, and in this way accommodated all without tear of crowding. Four mounds of tuiles, alternating in shades of dark and light blossoms, ornamented the ends of the boards, the centre of which was laid with an elaborately embroidered square of bolting cloth, the gift of a friend of Mrs. Harrison. The centre of this beautiful art treasure was a painted scene of rural attraction representing the spot near Lafayette where the battle of Tippecance was fought. Silver candelabra, capped with pink tapers, occupied the four corners, and the soft glow from innumerable lily shaped effectic lights illuminated the apartment, while the music of string instruments performed by a portion of the Marine Band stationed on the landing of the private stairway lent a charm to the occasion. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Kokee occupied opposite sides of the table. Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick were seated between the guests at either end, in addition to those mentioned there were present Mrs. Charles F. Foulke, Mrs. Barrington K. West. Mrs. Francis Riggs. Mrs. C. Dix Bolles, Miss. Abigsil Dodge, Mrs. John Cropper, Mrs. J. V. L. Findley of Baitmore, Mrs. McCalla, Mrs. N. B. Lincoln, Mrs. Avery Andrews, Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Wrs. Hill. and Mrs. Edie and Mrs. Feudall. Mrs. Gen. Miles expects to leave the city on and the delicate pink cineraria alternating dall.

Mrs. Gen. Miles expects to leave the city on Sunday, accompanied by her daughter and son, to join den. Miles in Chicago, whence they will start almost immediately for a trip to Mexico.

ALL HELD ON BUT 2,784.

The Record Made by Mr. Harrison's Administration Among the Post Offices. WASHINGTON, March 13,-The records of the Post Office Department show that during the two years of the present Administration ended March 4, 1891, there were 2,754 appointments made of Presidential Postmasters. Of this number 478 were made upon resignations, 955 were made upon the expiration of the commissions of the incumbents. 778 were made upon removals. 74 were made to fill vacancies caused by death, and 459 were made at offices which were raised from the fourth to the Presidential class during this two years 'term, making a total of 2.756 changes.

The whole number of Presidential offices in operation on March 4, 1891, was, however, 2.899. At 290 of these offices no changes have yet been made. The apparent discrepancy which a comparison of these figures shows is accounted for by the fact that in some cases Presidential offices where appointments had been made were afterward relegated to the fourth class: some failed of confirmation necessitating two appointments and at other effices two appointments and at other effices two appointments and at other offices two appointments have been made during the present administration on account of death. number 478 were made upon resignations, 965

BREAD AND WATER ONLY.

The Matron of a Children's Home Accused of Starving the Little Oues. NEWBURGH. March 13.-The Almshouse Board here is investigating the charge that the matron of the Children's Home had punished unruly boys by giving them only bread and

water at their meals. Several witnesses were water at their meals. Several witnesses were examined. The matron said that this mode of punishment had never been resorted to more than three days in succession in anyone class. The cook and laundress of the home testified that boys were sometimes kept on this diet until they actually suffered, and the witnesses had on various occasions surreptitiously given them other food. A number of the boys who were examined testified that they were never put on bread and water diet except as a punishment. The investigation will be continued next week.

These Walking Delogates Must Go to Prison.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Latest Information of Interest, from All

A delegation of citizens from Martinsburg V. Va., headed by the Mayor, Dr. J. H. Me-Sherry, went to Baltimore yesterday to en deavor to prevent the removal of the Baltithat town, and the transfer of the terminus of the first division and the beginning of the second division to Brunswick, Frederick county, Md. The delegation called on President Mayer, and J. W. Bishop read a statement from the people of Martinsburg. which set forth that there were 400 fam illes in that city dependent upon the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad Company. In the repair shops alone 600 men and boys were employed. Many of these men owned their houses, and others had their homes partially

Mr. Mayer said the company did propose to make the change referred to, not from any desire to injure Martinsburg, but simply as a matter of business and economy. The shope at Piedmont, Connellsville, Keyser, and Martinsburg were to be concentrated at Cumber-

at Piedmont, Connelisville, Keyser, and Martinsburg were to be concentrated at Cumberland, Md., because it was thought that the work could be done better and more economically at one piace than at four. The change of the terminus of the first division from Martinsburg to Brunswick was made because it was desirable to have it at a point east of all the branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railfroad. The company desired to make good what she was taking from Martinsburg, and it was possible that the company might use the shops at Martinsburg for the repair of coal hoppers. The changes, he said, would go into effect about May i.

A Steubenville special says: "The arbitrators in the action of Robert Sherrard vs. The Pittsburgh. Cincinnati, Chicagd and St. Louis Railway to fix the valuation of his stock in the Pittsburgh. Cincinnati, chicagd, and St. Louis Railway to fix the valuation of his stock in the Pittsburgh. Cincinnati, chicagd, and St. Louis Railway to fix the valuation of his stock in the Pittsburgh. Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway to fix the valuation of his stock in the Pittsburgh. Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway to fix the value of their stock in a proposed consolidation of railway companies to withdraw and have the value of their stock in the made with the consolidated company. Their finding is that the actual value of the stock is \$60 per shere, and they award Mr. Sherrard \$177.240 on condition that he shall return to the company the 2,950 shares of stock held by him."

The decision affects the rights of numerous stockholders of the Pittsburgh. Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway in the city of Subenville, whose 1,275 shares on this basis are worth \$76,000. Under the statute the defendants have the right to appeal to jury before the Court of Common Pleas, but whether there will be further litigation is yet uncertain.

A bill in equity was filed in Pittsburgh yes-inday in the United States Circult Court beginned.

A bill in equity was filed in Pittsburgh yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Charles Breck of New York against the Buffalo Run, Belleionte and Baid Eagle Railroad Company and the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, corporations ereated by and existing under the laws of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff claims that he is the owner of \$4,000 of a first mortgage bond of the railroad company, that they have defaulted in the payment of the interest on the bonds, and asks that a receiver of the railroad company he appointed to take possession of the property and that the bondholders be paid principal and interest of bonds or that in default the road be sold.

Interest of bonds or that in default the road be sold.

Probably the chief topic of conversation among the freight men of the Western railroads for the next two weeks will be: Who gets the bulk of the sugar snipments? There is a suspicion among the roads in the Bouthwestern pool, which has decided to divide the sugar tonnage by percentages, that some one or two of their number are figuring to get more than their share. Some road east of the Mississippi River is suspected of having made a deal with the sugar magnates. That is what the association sent Secretary McNair to New York to ferret out, and he seems to be having a hard time of it.

Mr. McNair told a reporter yesterday that he expected to be here until the end of the month, he hadn't had a talk yet with the sugar refiners, he said, to see whether they would route the sugar intended for the territory of the Routhwestern roads equitably to the several lines. He may see the sugar men yet, but he intimated that he hadn't made enough progress yet in his investigation. Mr. McNair hasn't yet consulted the Trunk Line Commissioner. He has no idea that any of the trunk lines is manipulating raises with the refiners or is in any deal. He sugerets that some of the sugar will be held back along the road, anywhere between New York and Chicago or St. Louis, until a very short time before April 1.

Louis, until a very short time before April 1.

The last letter of Austin Corbin in relation to his proposition to purchase the interest of New Hamsshire's Old Concord Railroad corporation does not in the online of well-posted railway men, shed any new light on this subject. The Judiviary Committee has placed this letter on file, as it did the one received a lew days ago. It is said that the memiers of the loommittee do not regard these letters as having any preadleal significance whatever, and that their report to the House will be to postpone the whole subject. It is intimated that Senator Chandler is behind Mr. Corbin, Frank S. Streeter, counsel of the Concord and Montreal road, says that in case the State should take possession it would be required to pay the stockholders In per cent, annual dividends from the incorporation of the road. Hence, the sum to be paid would include interest on the unpaid dividends, and would be nearly \$2,000,000. On this basis Mr. Corbin's offer fails \$231,000 below what the State would be required to pay the stockholders.

Charles E. Sinclair, director in the New York and New England and in the Bosion and Maine, has bid \$1,500,000 under the same terms as Mr. Corbin's bid of one million. Another New Hamprhire man, it is stated, has offered \$2,000.000.

The Penobscot Central Railroad Company has filed its plans at the office of the Clerk of Courts in Bangor. Me. The new road will start from Bangor and run through to Piscataquis county. The Castine Navigation Company will build from Castine to Bangor and connect with the Penobscot Central, which will then furnish an independent line from the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the sea.

The nominating committee appointed by the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders met yesterday at the office of the Secretary of the company, and formally re-nominated the incumbent Board of Managers for another year. The election will be held March 24. There is no opposition.

The Louisville Board of Trade has adopted The Louisville Board of Trade has adopted this resolution:

"itesolved, That this Board learns with pleasure that the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Asshville Hallroad has elevated Mr. M. H. Smith to the Presidency of that great corporation, with his headquarters in Louisville, and feels that this action on their part was but a just appreciation of his great service to that corporation and of his ability as a railroad manager. We are satisfied that it will redound greatly to the benefit of the stockholders of that road, as well as to the best interests of the city of Louisville."

The Board of Bulisms of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations, composed of J. P. Goddard, G. R. Blanchard, L. P. Farmer, and F. C. Donald, will meet in New York on March 19 to consider the question of differentials from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to the seaboard and intermediate points, and from Chicaro to Boston via the Poughkeepsie Bridge, and to readjust the rates between Buffalo and New York. The Board has also requested the general passencer agents of the two associations to meet in New York on the same day to consider the matter of passenger commissions and the maintenance of passenger fares.

President Egan of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kannas City road has notified Chairman Walker that he is not satisfied with the percentage of traffic allowed his road in the Southwestern blind pool. He says that his road no longer stops at St. Joseph, but runs to Leavenworth, where it connects with the Union Pacific branches, and to Kannas City, where its facilities are the best.

A Man Mangled by a Train Trice to Kill

whening, and was badly mangled under the wheels. The train was stopped and the crew went back in search of the unfortunate man. They found him trying to kill himself by battering his head with a piece of stone which he held in his uninjured hand. He was taken to Newark on the train and sent to St. Michael's Hospital. It is believed that his life can be saved.

A DECISION IN THE CASE OF COXE BROS. & CO. VS. THE LEHIGH.

Rates Are Reduced from 15 to 20 Cents Per Ton-Other Important Points Decided-Will the Cont Roads Sufer!

WASHINGTON, March 13.-The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Morrison, decided the case of Coxe Bros. & Co. against the Lebigh Valley Railroad Company. The points decided are

briefly as follows:

1. Classification not obligatory on roads, but when misused Commission may correct. 2. Besides terminal expenses, there are other considerations which justify lower propor

tionate charges for longer distances. 3. Several connecting lines doing through business treated as one in the adjustment of rates.

4. Commission is authorized to determine what rates are reasonable as well as what are unreasonable. 5. The present system of grouping mines in

5. The present system of grouping mines in the Lehigh and Mahanoy anthracite coal regions for rates East and West subjects complainants to no undue prejudice.

6. The rates, which are now \$1.70, \$1.40, and \$1.20 per ton. according to sizes, are to be reduced to \$1.50, \$1.20, and \$1.05. In the opinion the Commission says:

The questions presented for the determination are the alleged undue preferences, unjust discrimination, and unreasopable rates, pertinent to which the complainants aubmit for the consideration of the Commission proposed findings of fact in substance as tollows:

1. That the Lehigh Valley Railroad company carries anthracite and bituminous coals over the same distance, that the sarif shearing under approach the amiliarity that the sarif shearing and that the two coals are a like kind of freight, and should be classed together as one class of tright.

2. That the acts done by the Lehigh Valley Coal Com-

an its acts done by the Lebigh Valley Coal Company connected with the buying and seling of coal and the transportation of the same over the road of the Lebigh Valley Railroad Company and as done constitute and the proper of the same of the company and as done constitute and an another public generally, and that the proper rate it to be paid by all shippers over said road between the same points at the same it me is assertained by said where the same points at the same it me is assertained by said calling from the established rate the lose aussined by said callings and the proper coal for allignment over and callings.

2. That the average rates per ten per mile charged by the Lebigh Railroad Company on anthractic coal are bigher along an activate of the coal sare bigher along the coal read of the coal sare bigher along the coal read of the coal sare the coal

the act to regulate commence, which requires that the schedule of charges which every common carrier must keep open to the public "shall contain the classification in force."

The grounds upon which we are asked to find these two coals to be the same freight, a like kind of traffic, is that they are loaded, unloaded, and transported in the same way and substantially at the same expense to the carrier, and are largely used for the same purposes, though one-half or more of the anthracite is used for domestic purposes.

The rule insisted upon and claimed to be especially applicable to coal, that the cost of the service alone should determine freight classification and freight charges will apply as well to different sizes and values of anthracite as to bituminous and anthracite.

The result of classifying and rating all coal, including these lower grades or smaller sizes as one freight, would be that the smaller anthracite coals at the increased rate would be at still greater disadvantage than they now are, and for ordinary steaming would be cut out by bituminous, while for the uses in which anthracite is indispensable the larger sizes at the same rate would displace the smaller. The consequence would be that 25 per cent. In quantity, or about 16 per cent, in present value of an anthracite mined, would be unable to bear the burden of transportation, and would be waste until such time as it could be locally converted into power and the power transmitted. There is, therefore, for the present no hardship but economy in making the best bear some of ine burden of the inferior, which is not a voluntary but a resulting production. To determine otherwise and make waste of lower grades is to impose on the nigher grades the entire cost of producing both. The result would be to largely increase the cost of producing and the price of merchantable anthracite, and make waste of all that is mined.

The complanants ask relief through lower charges on anthracite, at the same time described.

cite, and make waste of about one-fourth of all that is mined.

The complainants ask relief through lower charges on anthracite, at the same time insisting that the charge on the two coals shall be in proportion to the distance of carriage. The effect of such a fulle, as already shown, is to require increased bituminous rates or to make them; higher than they would otherwise be over the longer distances, and thus shut the cheaper coal out of New England and Atlantic coast markets. The effect of any regulation resulting in the increase of rates on bituminous is to close the markets for her East against it and give them to the more expensive anthracite confined to the limited territory in easiern Pennsylvania already monopolized. Any regulation imposing additional transportation or other burdens on bituminous coal to keep it out of Eastern markets would some time challenge the wisdom which deposited an abundance of cheap fuel in the east side of the Alleghany Mountains.

In addition to the alleged undue preference in favor of the bituminous coal traffic to the disadvantage of the traffic in anthracite, the complainants aver that the defendant railroad company is giving undue overference to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, by charging complainants more for the transportation of anthracite coal than is charged to said coal company.

In support of this averment of illegal prefer-

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

RATES FOR COAL CARRIERS. WHAT WAS THE MATTER?

Read, and See for Yourself.



A popular society lady fainted at one of her recestions. What was the matter? The answer is only too plain. Women have delicate and high-strung nerves. and the many duties of life are too much strain and tension. The result is at first nervousness, then tired, languid feelings finally anding in electionspess, utter Weakness, shattered nerves, and nervous prostration. at pit of stomach, weak and tired feelings, constipation, use at once Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great strengthen er of nerves, brain, and body. It will give you refresh-ing sleep, make your nerves alrong invigorate your blood, regulate your bowels. This means perfect health. It is the greatest and best of spring remedies. Purely vegetable and harmiess Druggists sell it—\$1.04 "Dr. Greene's Neyvura is a wonderful remedy for nervous prostration, and those terrible tired, weak feel-ings that make life a burden, almost too great to bear. I feel that I cannot say enough in its praise for what is has done for me. It gives one the most restful sleep, and, in fact does all, and more than all, it claims to do.

I wish every poor, tired woman on the face of the earth could be induced to try it for three days; they would then understand its value, and life would not seem so wearisome and undestrable. "ETTA E. HAVEN, 41 Negers at. Webster, Mass." Dr. Greens, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and obronic diseases. 33 West 14th st. New York, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. Call, or write him about your case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your dis-

products, which may rise and fall from day to day, it is not practicable to determine in advance at what price the coal comeany must buy that it may sell at such profits as to pay full freight charges. Conditions so variable can form no basis for determining rates which must be reasonable, and afford no standard by which to measure the extent to which charges may be excessive. Yet the fact that the railroad company, directly as a carrier, and indirectly through its coal company as an operator, so conducts the business of buying, shipping, carrying, and selling coal, that the road reslices less for transportation than its established rates, affords evidence of the defendants readiness to take the freight at less than full charges, and justifies the conclusion that the charges to others are to some extent excessive.

the charges to others are to some extent excessive.

In concluding a long argument on the subject of a reduction of the rates on all sizes of coal to tidewater, the decision says:

The practicable and necessary adjustment of the rates on such each bound short distance traffic which we have determined upon as reasonable per ton of 2.240 pounds from the colleries of compainants to Ferth Amboy is on the prepared and larger sizes \$1.00 on pea \$1.25 on buckwheat, and coim \$1.00. The charges so adjusted on the several grades or sizes of coal and applicable to complainants shipments to Perth Amboy are not meant to affect or to establish the relation of the charges made or to be made on Buffalo and longer distance shipments where lower authractic are maintained than are or may be in force on tide shipments.

The releason determined upon are believed to be interest for freight so inexpensive as coal and, if after trail, it is require further reductions but in view of interests so vast as the east-bound anthractic traffic which may be affected we do not now feel justified in determining upon any lower scale of charges. These rates go into effect april 2.1801.

Practidant R. W. Olymbart of the Delaware.

President R. M. Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, one of the biggest coal carriers, did not care to discuss the decision in the Coxe Brothers' case until he saw the text of the decision or knew the noints contained in it. He said that the Lebigh Vailey Railrond would no doubt appeal the case to the Supreme Court. He seemed to have doubts about the Commission's power to make such a decision, even if it were valid in the eyes of the law.

An officer of the Erie, which has a million dollar suit against it for alleged discrimination against individual coal shippers, regarded the reduction of rates announced by the Commission as a bad blow to the coal carrying roads. He said that there was little profit in the business at the present rates, and at the proposed rates they would lose money. Of course, an appeal will be taken in the Coxe Brothers' case.

The Voters Shot The

It was 6% o'clock yesterday morning before the result of the annual election of the Tenderloin Club became known to the Bohemians who belong to that queer institution. Voting began at 11 o'clock hursday morning, and was carried on under a system that was a tumultuous and entirely new experience to the throng of newspaper men, actors, and professional men who marched up to the polls. Each voter was required to leave his hat, coat, and umbrelia outside the railing. Then the plane was started up, the voter voted to music, and the next in-stant found himself sailing through the air. propelled over the railing, into the crowd of cheering club men, by the strong arms of Signor Tagliepietra and Bohamians Charles Hyde and Robert Morris. Secretary Speer of the Mayor's office. Actor Bob Hillof the Mayor's office, Actor Bob Hilliard, Manager Charles Barton, Manager Albert Aronson. Gus Kerker, The Wicked Fred Gitbs, Critic E. A. Dithmar, Editor Harry Loewenthal, Managers Ed Fletcher and J. A. McCormack, and Dr. Charles J. Ferry were some of the hundreds who made the sudden aerial flight. The election was a sweeping victory for the "reform" party. These are the new officers: President, John W. Keller: Vice-President, Harry Neagle: Secretary, John R. Sever: Treasurer, F. Hammatt Norton: Board of Governors—Victor Kmith, John W. Hunt, Arthur Grenves, Stephen Tysg Mather, Rolland Brotherston, George W. Blake, Walter McDougall, George Cross, F. Madeira, Benjamin Fatterson, W. H. Maginnis, Jr., Max Hirsch, Hugh J. Beirne, Gen. C. W. Dustin, William Fuller.

Against the Irish Flag on St. Patrick's Day, PITTSBURGH, March 13 .- A committee of the Junior Order of American Mechanics waited upon Mayor Gourley to-day to request that steps be taken to prevent the display of the ateps be taken to prevent the display of the Irish flag on St. Patrick's Day. The Mayor remarked that while the American flag was good enough for him, he disht't feel that he was empowered to act in the matter, and referred them to Superintendent Roger O'Mara of the Police Department. The committee has not yet seen O'Mara, but they will probably receive a cool reception when they come.

I feel Mke saying

something BAD!

didn't take long for it to pass the hundred-dollar mark. Mr. Moore finally won it with a bid of \$125. 583. Tall evold jar of dark turqueise. Draw ing in relief of imperial dragons, bats, flying clouds, and crystal ball. This vase is in a

only a short time to settle its fate. Mrs. Whitner bought it for \$776. 588 Unique vase of rice grain pattern. This

1795. It is of eggpierced patterns are filled with translucent enamel. This began at \$400, but moved much





613. Large globular rice grain bowl. This example is without a flaw. The porcelain is of the purest quality

ed with equal skill. Kien-lung period, 1736-1795. This was started at \$500 and went to W.

617. Soft paste, semi-egg-shell, cream white 3334

617 10x8 619. Tall vase of orange yellow. This is one of the choicest vases glaze is notable and the evenness of the color remarkable. When vases have been found of this tint they have generally borne

The first bid on this was \$600. It went up quickly to \$650, but thereafter advanced only

55 at a time. Henry Sampson got it for \$795. engraved under the

627. Majestic vase, of pure pale turquelse The surface shows the finest crackle, and

Judge Beach has denied the application of Walking Delegates Thomas Reardon and James Conner for a stay pending the appeal James Conner for a stay pending the appeal from their conviction for breaking the window in the saloon at 3\*2 Seventh avenue. The sa-loon keeper sold Tracy & Russell's beer. The prisoners were engaged in boyootting it. They have been sentenced to imprisonment.

Samuel Muerner, a German blacksmith of Madison, N. J., fell from a Morris and Essex Railroad train near East Madison early last evening, and was badly mangled under the

pisionate more for the transportation of anthracite coal than is charged to said coal company.

In support of this averment of illegal preference in favor of the Lohigh, Valley Coal Company, it is shown that the railroad company owns the capital stock, property, and franchise of the coal company. The same persons are officers of both companies.

Whatever opportunity for oppression and abuse may be afforded or whatever possible injury might result to the nubile interest from the cornorate ownership and control or corporate relations existing between the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the authority of this Commission extends to such abuses only as are in conflict with the act to regulate commerce or some of its provisions. While the coal company may in the exercise of its chartered rights buy and sell coal, certainly this Commission cannot determine the prices at which it may buy and sell; so that the railroad company may realize its established freight rates as carrier and suffer no loss as stockholder. The Commission would be incapable of any such determination if it had any authority to make it. With the market fluctuations in coal as well as other

Add a

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.



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